(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2849.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1801.

ROME, May 30.

THEY write from Ancona, under the date of the twenty-eighth, that merchant ships have ceased to make their appearance in that port, and that the Adriatic sea is filled with English and Barbarian privateers, who make prises and insult our coasts with impunity. The Barbarians also infest the coasts of Sicily. A small flotilla has been fitted out at Naples, in order to give chase to them.

BERN, June 4.

Yesterday a detachment of the Helvetic troops received orders to march into the canton of Soleure to collect the taxes. The inhabitants, however, refused to pay, on the grounds that as the government was only provisional, nothing was due.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

A secretary of the marquis Lucchesini, with dispatches from Paris, passed through this city to-day on his way to Berlin.

The French troops along the Maese will still be kept on the war establishment, and the regiments which have not their complements will be completed as soon as possible. There are 15,000 troops in the department of the Roer, and as many along the Maese; so that a very large army may be collected at a short notice.

The negotiations for peace between England and France are greatly promoted by count Cobenstel at Paris. Several points will now be conceded by France, which would not have been yielded before the late change of government in Russia.

PARIS, June 12.

On the new English ministry.

The new English ministry use a moderate language, consonant to the character of a powerful and enlightened nation; and which forms a perfect contrast to that of their predecessors.

If we are to judge of them by their speeches in parliament, they appear desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war. If they be sincere, peace is infallible; for the pledge of peace is with them. The English have seized upon a great part of the French, Spanish and Dutch possessions in the East and West-Indies. They may adopt a system honourable to their nation, which will give them advantages, but which will be perfectly compatible with the dignity of the allies, and preserve a just equilibrium in the different parts of the world. In acting thus the English ministers will obtain the highest glory; that of pacifying the world, and drying up the tears of so many thousand families. Impartial men reproach the new ministry with the ill treatment of our prisoners; but we are assured that attention is paid to the amelioration of their condition. It is easy to perceive, that if this has not already been accomplished, it is because the first labours of administration occupied all their time. France has expended (during the course of the years eight and nine) more than four millions of livres for the cloathing of the Russian, Austrian and German prisoners. She has expended much larger sums in procuring for them dwellings, beds and an abundance of wholesome food, in every respect the same as for her own troops. She has mitigated their situation by allowing them to work, and to take the air in the environs of our towns. The new ministry is also reproached with the continuation of shameful intrigues, the result of which is to support a few monsters, such as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitie, Georges, Limoelan, &c. but these men were excited to the commission of crimes by the late ministers. We cannot attribute to the present government the 23d December; and if some villians, such as Dutheil, the bishop of Arras, and Georges, are suffered at London, it is because they were called thither by the late ministry. We think so well of the new ministers, as to be persuaded that they would scorn to make use of such wretches in their service, and that they will employ the money of England in something else than the purchase of a few robberies and assassinations.—If, however, the English ministry should not justify the hope of Europe; if, like their predecessors, they should think that peace can only be founded upon the destruction of one of the two contending nations, and if they should be willing to abuse the great advantages they have obtained in both the Indies, while the allies employed all their efforts in the continental wars, then we must resolve to seek peace in victory; to conquer will be the only way to bring back peace, prosperity and commerce. England, during eight years, has been seconded by two coalitions; a third will not be seen for ten years to come. The cannonade of Copenhagen, the pillage of the Danish and Swedish isles, and Nelsons cruise in the Gulph of Finland, have evinced the perils with which the strength and lofty ambition of England menace the continental powers; and if these last prosper, and ever exist only by commerce, then that power which can resist all Europe upon the ocean, is signalized as the enemy of all nations and all sovereigns! Without coalition, however, what will England be able to do against the allies? What will the allies be able to perform against England? We shall not enter into the discussion of these two questions; we shall confine ourselves to a single observation. The allies have no longer any commerce; no longer any small colonies; they have nothing to lose. England has conquered every thing; her power is felt every where; she has an immense commerce to lose. Happy the nations, who having attained the summit of prosperity, are directed by wise governments, that do not expose so many advantages to the caprice and vicissitudes of a single stroke of fortune.

(Moniteur.)

June 15.

Alexander I. has declared, by letter, to his uncle the prince of Wurtemburg, that he takes the most serious concern in the affairs of the indemnities, and has so instructed his envoy at Paris.

Letters from Constantinople assure us, that the negotiations for re-establishing peace between France and the Porte, are very far advanced.—[*Journal de Commerce.*]

LONDON, June 17.

On Sunday last a neutral vessel arrived at Dover, from Calais, with fifteen passengers, who state, that the opposite coast is lined with French troops, and that great preparations are actually making for the threatened invasion of this country. Two additional regiments marched into Calais a few days ago, and a number of flat bottomed boats are said to be in readiness, each mounting three 36 pounders, and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 men. They likewise state, that the chief consul had a grand review of the national guards in the gardens of the Thuilleries, on Thursday last, and that it was currently reported at Paris, that the army of the Rhine was to be employed in the intended expedition against England. The French allow us, they say, great merit in Egypt, where an armistice, they add, has been recently entered into for twenty-one days.

A letter from Sir Edward Pelew's squadron just received, says, the French ships of war at Aix, have five thousand troops on board, and that in the ships in Brest a large army is stowed.

June 18.

Official advices were received yesterday by government from Egypt of as late a date as the 3d of May, No operations of importance have taken place in Egypt, but a British fleet, with troops, has reached Suez. Lord Keith could not send many particulars, on account of his cypher having been lost on board the Queen Charlotte when she blew up.

The arrival of troops at Suez is extremely seasonable. The attention and force of the French must now be divided, and it is reasonable to expect, that hopeless of receiving reinforcements from Europe, and placed between two armies so much superior in force, they will soon be compelled to surrender.

We received late last night the Paris papers to the 15th. There is not one article of any interest or importance in them. The French funds have declined 3-4 per cent. They are at 48. These papers were brought over in a flag of truce, by which M. Otto received dispatches. The communications between M. Otto and his government, and between our minister and that gentleman, are extremely frequent. The dispatches brought last night by the flag of truce, are in answer to those sent off last Friday night. They are believed to be of considerable importance, but the substance of them has not transpired. After the professions of moderation and peace which the prime minister of Great-Britain and the first consul of France have made, it seems natural to expect that negotiation must be entered into.

June 19.

The anxiously expected answer of the court of Vienna upon the subject of indemnities and secularizations is not yet arrived at Ratisbon. The correspondence between Paris, Vienna and Berlin, upon this important subject is extremely active; but no decisive arrangements have yet been concluded.

June 20.

A rapid interchange of dispatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the government of France and England, and very sanguine hopes have been entertained in consequence, that the basis of negotiation may have acquired some solidity. We are told that yesterday M. Otto had a long interview with lord Hawkesbury in the presence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms submitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favourable; as is even stated by some what these terms are, namely, that France consents to give up Egypt, and allow England to retain the port of Alexandria; that Piedmont is to be restored as the king of Sardinia; and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the East-Indies, but to restore with a liberal hand our conquests in the west. Such are the statements afloat; we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being very probable that government at so early a period of negotiation should publish any report of its progress; we therefore consider all further speculation on the subject at present as impertinent. In the course of another week, perhaps, such events may have occurred as will give a new feature to the whole business.

By another flag of truce, which arrived yesterday at Dover, we again, last night, received French papers of one day later than those which reached town on Thursday; as heretofore, they contain but little news.

The rumour of peace having been concluded with Portugal, we find to have been premature; not a word appears in the *Moniteur* either of the 15th or 16th on this subject, or indeed on any other, deserving of notice.

The *Defenseur* of the 16th states, under the head of Pau, June 7th, that citizen Felix Desportes, first secretary to Lucien Buonaparte, has written as follows:—"Peace will *soon* be signed; the ambassador is gone to Badjados."

Yesterday a report prevailed, and was much credited on 'Change, that the frigate that brought M. d'Aranjo to France, had been met with at sea by a British vessel. The minister was on board, and the frigate was returing to Portugal; the French government having refused to conclude a peace with the former country, unless considerable concessions were first made by the British nation.

We yesterday learnt from the best authority, that the enemy's fleet in Brest, according to the last advices, consisted of 27 ships of the line, ready for sea. The complement of seamen on board the 74's is fixed at only 300 men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board ships of this rate is eight hundred and fifty men.

SALEM, August 4.

FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Friendship, captain Story, from St. Petersburg. Captain Story confirms the accounts of the pacific disposition of the new emperor, and of the consequent release of the English sailors, and restoration of their ships. Nothing, however, had then been settled between England and Russia. It was was said that the latter would still adhere to the principles of the armed neutrality; that a powerful party in the emperor's councils evinced a hostile disposition towards the English; and that the attack on their allies the Danes was a matter which they could not easily digest. In the mean-time the Russians were fortifying the port of Cronstadt in the most effectual manner. The account of the progress of the British fleet in the Baltic, and their being off Riga, occasioned considerable sensation at St. Petersburg, and the men of war were in consequence withdrawn into the inner harbour; but the return of the British fleet restored things to their natural state.

The executioners of the emperor Paul, captain Story informs us, are well known to the public, and were pointed out to him as the benefactors of the empire. The character of the new emperor is a perfect contrast to that of his father, and of course all those odious regulations, which regarded even the most minute parts of dress, are done away. He receives his subjects with affability; refuses those slavish marks of submission which had been exacted by Paul; and is beloved by his subjects.

When captain Story was at Elsineur, he found that the minds of the Danes were not yet calmed, since the contest with the British fleet, and they were diligently strengthening their fortifications. Of the Swedes they complained loudly, for not co-operating with them against the British.

The British fleet was just within the Baltic; the new admiral (Pole) had arrived: and lord Nelson sailed for England on the day that captain Story left Elsineur.

BOSTON, August 5.

A report was current yesterday, said to be received direct from Portugal, that the French and Spaniards had made themselves masters of Lisbon and Oporto. We could not trace the report to any authentic source; but we believe the event to have happened.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

The Benevento, which arrived here yesterday, in three months from Tunis, came out in ballast with dispatches for our government, relative to the war lately declared against the United States by the Tripolitans.

Died, in England, brigadier-general ARNOLD.

Late from Lisbon.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hare, in 31 days from Lisbon, informs us, that on their sailing it was reported that the French, who were within 15 leagues, were to enter that place on the 11th July, agreeably to treaty. He also adds, that a house had been prepared for the reception of Lucien Buonaparte; that in consequence of an order from the English consul at Lisbon, posted up in the coffee-house, all the English merchants who wished to get off with their property, were requested to be ready to sail with the convoy for England, on the 9th July, the day after the Hare sailed—that on the Saturday previous to the Hare's sailing, the princess of Portugal was safely delivered of a daughter, in consequence of which, illuminations for three successive nights took place, though they were not general on account of the confusion occasioned by the approach of the French troops.

Our informant further adds, that just before the Hare sailed a number of Brazil merchant ships arrived at Lisbon, all armed with from 30 to 32 guns.

Just before the Hare sailed, an Algerine vessel arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar, bringing a report that the English had been completely defeated in Egypt.

The passengers in the Hercules arrived at the quarantine ground, reported that the French were hourly expected to land in Ireland.

CARLISLE, August 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, dated July 16th, to his friend in this place.

"The only thing of consequence here is, that there appears to be in the people of this country every disposition to rise in open rebellion against the laws. Some time since anonymous letters were dropt into certain houses, posted up in stables, and found in the streets, containing threats and menaces against a number of people of this place, as well the decent part of the democrats as the federalists, by which some are ordered to leave the country, others are threatened with the guillotine, and others with hanging. They gave notice to a Mr. Gibson of this place if he would not turn off a Mr. Foster, an attorney, that they would destroy his property, and two nights ago they put their threats in execution by burning his stable; the night was very calm and no other damage was done, but had the wind arisen his whole property would certainly have been destroyed; the incendiary escaped undiscovered. They appear to have a particular aversion to Dr. Kennedy, our prothonotary, who is much of a gentleman, *because he puts good men on struck juries*, which is, what of all other things they most detest, because then truth and justice prevail over wickedness and jacobinism. There is a secret association in this country in which they are bound to each other by an oath to oppose the law by force. I shall be much surprised if there is not an insurrection soon; we have every reason to believe these villains are countenanced by some people below."

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

The latest from Egypt.

We have just been favoured by a gentleman of this city, with the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th of May, which contains the following late and interesting particulars from Egypt:

GIBRALTAR, May 29.

Yesterday morning arrived his majesty's cutter Swift, commanded by lieut. Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns and 46 men. Capt. Provost, commanding his majesty's prison ship Aurora, came passenger in the cutter. From these officers we learn that the British army in Egypt are in high health and spirits; and that 700 men of those who had been wounded in the battle of the 21st of March, had returned to their duty. That affair may be considered as decisive, the French not having engaged in any general action since their defeat. Rosetta and Damietta have been taken by the British forces; 4000 of whom, together with 10,000 Turks under the grand vizier, had proceeded to the attack of Rhamanie which was garrisoned by 4000 French, and was not expected to make any considerable resistance. The loss of Rhamanie will cut off all communication between Alexandria, Cairo, and the country, and complete the investiture of Alexandria.

The Bombay army commanded by lieutenant-general Craig, consisting of 10,000 men, British and Sepoys, (the finest troops in the world for that country,) had landed at Suez, whither they had been conducted by a powerful naval force under admiral Blanket.

The 22d of April, Sir John Borlase Warren had effected his junction with lord Keith, who, being also reinforced by the captain Pacha, with 4 sail of the line, had altogether 17 line of battle ships with him before Alexandria, and one in Aboukir Bay. Sir Sidney Smith had proceded up the Nile with a number of Albians, and the English gun boats. The French gun boats had retreated before them to Grand Cairo.

The whole French force is supposed to amount to eight thousand men, who are very much dissatisfied.

The British army are most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions; and the wounded general officers are recovering fast, except general Moore, whose wound in the leg continued so troublesome, that it was apprehended *he must go to Malta till he gets well.*

On Monday last, 68 prisoners of war, belonging to various English privateers, which had been captured and carried into Spanish ports, arrived in the garrison. They bring us the following information, the truth of which has since been confirmed: "On th 17th instant his majesty's brig of war Speedy, commanded by lord Cochrane, fell in with some Spanish vessels, under convoy of his Catholic majesty's xebeck El Gamo, of 250 men, and 36 guns. The Speedy captured 9 ships of the convoy; and after having sent men on board each of the prizes, there remained only 25 men out of 70, her original complement—she carries 14 four pounders. In this situation she was chased by the xebeck, which gained upon her rapidly, until at last the Speedy found it impossible to escape; but her brave commander was resolved she should not be a cheap conquest. Accordingly, a warm action commenced, which, however, did not last long, as the xebeck after having lost some of her hands, surrendered to the Speedy, and was taken by her, along with the other prizes, and prisoners, into Mahon harbour."

August 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a respectable merchant in this city, dated June 6, 1801.

"You will have seen by the English papers, that this country has actually been invaded by the Spaniards, who have penetrated to a certain distance beyond the frontiers, and taken three or four of our fortified towns. An armistice has since been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace have been signed. The ratifications, however, have not been exchanged, and it yet appears very doubtful in what manner the business will end. The English merchants of this place have received repeated intimations from their consul to be upon their guard; and it is generally understood that one of the conditions to which Portugal has been obliged to submit is, the exclusion of British trade from the ports; supposing even that it should not be worse, for many people have been afraid of confiscation. Some families have already retired, and many more hold themselves in readiness."

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 9, received by a respectable merchant in this city, states, that the terms of an armistice between Portugal and Spain and France had been agreed upon, it was believed with the concurrence of Great-Britain, and had been transmitted from Lisbon to Spain for ratification: Before the ratifications could be exchanged, advices were received at Lisbon (on the 9th July) of some alarming commotions in Madrid, fomented during the absence of the Spanish king, who had been obliged, as a measure of safety, to retire from his palace to Arragon: That Lucien Buonaparte had been desired to hasten with his army to Madrid, to suppress the disturbances.

The writer of this letter is of opinion, that France, on this occasion, will accomplish two important purposes, viz. the subjugation of Portugal, and the disorganization of the Spanish government. Although it was not known at Lisbon what were to be the terms with which a pacification was to be purchased, it was generally believed that the French, either by treaty or force, would finally take possession of that city; and in consequence of this belief, merchants, &c. were removing in crowds.

The above letter was brought by the ship Hare, and is dated the very day on which she failed. It states no news from Egypt.

August 13.

Captain M'Gregor, of the schooner Andrew, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs, that the British commandant at St. Bartholomews, had ordered the Swedish vessels seized in that harbour to be sold at public auction on the 23d ult.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 11, to a respectable house in this city.

"Arrived yesterday captain Jercovich, of the polacre Beneven, chartered by the American consul at Tunis to carry dispatches for government. The consul told the captain that the bey of Tripoli asks from the American government 500,000 dollars for the present, and 400,000 dollars for every ensuing year.

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Phœbe Anne, captain Gardiner, from St. Petersburg, which he left the 5th of June, he passed the British fleet about the 20th of June, lying in Kioge bay, near Copenhagen; captain G. mentions, that admiral Pole had taken the command of the British fleet on the 19th of June. Admiral Nelson left the fleet in a cutter brig for England, probably arrived there about the 3d or 4th of July.

From yesterday's New-York Gazette.

The schooner Two Sisters, in 14 days from Halifax, arrived at New-York on Monday. About 12 o'clock, of the morning on which she sailed, she met a British packet and an English 74 going into Halifax. Just after these ships arrived, which was about 3 P. M. a firing of cannon commenced, and continued until night, in consequence, it was supposed, of some agreeable news brought by the packet.

[On reading the foregoing, expectation is on tiptoe—We think that the firing of cannon will turn out to be the rejoicings on the arrival of a new admiral.—The following may also be classed with other humbugs on the same fruitful topic:]

From yesterday's Daily Advertiser.

"By the sloop Semiramis from Charleston we have papers from thence to the *second* inst.—the paper of the *third* contains an account of the French, under Menou, having made a sortie from Alexandria, killed a great number of the English army, and forced them to raise the siege."

[A passenger in the Semiramis arrived here this morning, and informs that the news above alluded to was brought to Charleston on the *first* inst. by a vessel in *fifty* days from Vigo.]

NATCHEZ, June 13.

Late accounts from New-Orleans inform, that the Spanish government has ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French republic.

BALTIMORE, August 13.

Toussaint Louverture, so well known for his military spirit, has assumed the arduous character of a legislator, and obtained to be formed for the people of St. Domingo a constitution, which if it does not render that island absolutely independent, leaves to France scarcely any thing but the name of authority. Whether the measure is atchieved with or without the approbation of France, it must be considered as furnishing a most interesting example. For if it be done with her approbation, it announces the birth of a new colonial policy in that country, or the conviction of the necessity of relaxing the old policy; and if it be done without the approbation of France, scarcely a doubt can be entertained of the sufficiency of the power of Toussaint to sustain for a time a struggle with her, whatever may be the ultimate issue.

1. The supreme executive power is confided to a governor elected for five years by the central assembly, the generals of the army, and the commanders in chief of the departments.

Toussaint Louverture is declared by the constitution governor for life, with the right of nominating his successor for five years after his death, when the above mode of election is to take effect.

The governor, in addition to the usual executive powers, has the absolute command of the land and sea forces, and proposes all laws to the central assembly.

2. The legislative power is confided to a central assembly, composed of two deputies from each department, chosen for four years in the following way: each municipality shall name a deputy, and all the municipal deputies in a department shall choose one deputy to the central assembly.

The central assembly confirms all acts presented by the governor before they become laws.

3. All slavery is prohibited. All men are declared free.

4. All men enjoy equal rights, and all are equally eligible to office.

All the information we possess justifies us in considering Toussaint as a truly great man. Without education and the acquisitions of science, he is represented to possess a sound judgment, a penetrating mind, a correct observation, great industry, and unbounded energy. His plans are formed in his own mind, and what he wills he himself executes. Public opinion is all in his favour; and he is no less beloved than respected. By the blacks he is considered as their liberator and protector. Such a man with such a nation, animated by the most ardent enthusiasm and gratitude, can command, especially for defence, a mighty power.

We confess that, notwithstanding the studied respect paid to the French government by the new constitution, in our opinion it is formed as the basis of independence. The establishment of a system, without recognizing any French agent, creating a governor not only for life, but giving him the right of nominating a successor, and investing him with the absolute command of the armed force both by land and sea, cannot easily be viewed in any other light than that of creating a sovereign power with all the attributes of an independent government. It is true that this system is to be submitted to the French government for their sanction. But, as if a dread were entertained of the result, it is put into immediate operation on the plea of the perilous state of the colony.

Whatever may be the issue of these events they undoubtedly present a sublime spectacle to the world, a dear one to humanity. They demonstrate the progress of moral principles among all descriptions of men. They exhibit men, hitherto disgraced by their colour, throwing off their chains, and advancing to the enjoyment of freedom.

Though the system formed is not a republican system, it may fairly be considered as the parent of one. It tends, as far as it goes, to advance the general interests, by protecting the persons, the properties, and consciences of men from wanton invasion. In short, it establishes a system of laws and self-government.

How far the experiment may succeed time only can demonstrate. At any rate it is calculated to engage a large portion of our solicitude and reflection.

[*Wash. Intel.*]

August 14.

A Dublin paper of the 16th of June says, "A correspondent writes from London, that persons, deemed to be in confidence, are of opinion, that a general peace is not distant; and even go so far as to hint that the great *remora*, which for a considerable time back has impeded the progress of the negotiation between Great-Britain and the French republic (the fate of Egypt) does no longer exist—but that nothing will be officially announced respecting this great event, if it should suddenly occur, until after the rising of parliament, which takes place at the end of the ensuing week, about the 27th of this month."

The state of New-Jersey contains, according to the late census, 211,149 inhabitants. In 1790 it contained 184,239—That state is now entitled to six representatives in congress.

The Semilante French frigate still lay in Hampton Roads on Monday the 3d inst. and an English frigate in sight.

The frigate George Washington, captain Shaw, sailed on Monday morning from Sandy Hook for the Straits.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated June 9, 1801, says, "The British have lately sent in all neutral veſſels from Europe, deſtined for any part of the Eaſt-Indies. Several veſſels, in conſequence, have gone to America, to clear out from thence."

The iſland of St. Domingo is 480 miles in length, and from 180 to 200 in breadth. The French part of it previous to the commencement of the revolution contained about 700,000 inhabitants, and the Spaniſh 125,000. The population of the whole iſland it is probable now amounts, notwithſtanding the deſtruction occaſioned by maſſacres and wars, to at leaſt a million of perſons.

Auguſt 15.

Captain Fernand, of the ſhip Jane, arrived at Charleſton from Vigo, in Spain, which place he left on the 16th of June, informs, that the contagious fever has again made its appearance in Cadiz, and other parts in the ſouth of Spain.

The intelligence of the defeat of the Britiſh army in Egypt, mentioned in this paper on Tueſday morning, was brought to Liſbon by an Engliſh officer, who came paſſenger in one of the two Mooriſh veſſels which left Gibraltar on the 4th July, and arrived at Liſbon on the 8th. [*Mer. Adver.*]

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North ſide of Severn, ſtock, hands, and a quantity of corn ſufficient for the ſupport of the place.

Auguſt 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

Blackſmith and Farrier.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his ſhop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, ſuch as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one ſhilling, all cart and plough works at eleven-pence, ſpikes and bolts for veſſels at eleven-pence, the rigging work will be done for one ſhilling all round, ſhoeing of horſes all round ſix ſhillings, laying of plough-ſhares ſix ſhillings a piece, houſe work eleven-pence, all heavy plain work beſides eleven-pence, and all other ſmall, ſuch as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the ſame. The above buſineſs will be done in the beſt and neateſt manner, and quickly diſpatched. All orders from the Eaſtern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reaſon that the above buſineſs is made ſo cheap, it is for caſh, or a regular credit to punctual cuſtomers. S. R.

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, juſt below the Court-houſe,

Auguſt 10, 1801.

JOSEPH FINOUR,

Tin-plate worker,

Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's ſtore, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis,

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, and begs leave to ſtate, that he has on hand a large aſſorment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has alſo on hand a full ſupply of all materials for carrying on his buſineſs, and will faithfully and with diſpatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above buſineſs.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old copper, braſs, pewter and lead.

Auguſt 11, 1801.

JAMES MACKUBIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their favour, and ſolicits their ſuffrages at the enſuing election for an elector of the ſenate.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 12, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the reſpective diſtricts in Anne-Arundel county on the firſt Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforeſaid, to elect a ſenate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Auguſt, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

The TEMPLE *of* TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Juſt publiſhed in BALTIMORE, and to be continued *(weekly)* if proper encouragement is given.

Any perſon wiſhing to become a ſubſcriber to the above work, may receive the firſt number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subſcriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapſco river, about the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek.

JOHN BOONE, Sen.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 11, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real eſtate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceaſed, conſiſting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid city of Annapolis, and diſtinguiſhed according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-ſtreet, whereon is a good brick dwelling-houſe, with other neceſſary improvements fronting on the ſaid circle, in the poſſeſſion of JOHN JOHNSON, Eſquire, and alſo a good dwelling-houſe, with other ſuitable improvements, fronting on Church-ſtreet, in the poſſeſſion of RICHARD HARWOOD, Eſquire, and alſo lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-Eaſt-ſtreet, in the poſſeſſion of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond, with good ſecurity, conditioned for the payment of principal and intereſt in one year from the day of ſale.

The creditors of the ſaid George Johnſon who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next; the chancellor having limitted the time for receiving the ſaid claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Truſtee.

Annapolis, Auguſt 6, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about ſeven miles from the latter place, and ſix from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco houſe, and is well incloſed; the balance is well timbered land. He will alſo ſell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with ſome improvements, and a ſmall orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of ſale will be, one half down, and for the balance a ſhort credit will be given, on payment of which an indiſputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaſer, by the ſubſcriber. MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

Warning to Treſpaſſers.

NOTICE, I have purchaſed STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner treſpaſſing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force againſt all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, } Executors.
ROBERT A. SMITH, }

June 30, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 27th inſtant, living on Poplar Iſland, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen ſhirt, ticklenburg trouſers, and a half worn coarſe hat, one pair of ſhop trouſers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when ſpoken to, has a down look, pretty ſmart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Cheſapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low ſtature, but well made, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen ſhirt, ticklenburg trouſers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarſe hat. Joe is alſo a ſmart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my veſſels; both theſe lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a leaſe to me ſome years. Whoever will bring the ſaid lads to me, or ſecure them, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken out of the ſtate, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the ſtate FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reaſonable charges paid if brought home. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Iſland, July 30, 1801.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY
And
MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been eſtabliſhed by law from the city of Annapolis acroſs the Cheſapeake Bay, by the ſubſcribers ferry to the town of Eaſton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the ſubſcriber's boat acroſs the bay, to his landing on the eaſtern ſhore; from whence it is carried in his ſtage to Eaſton. It leaves Eaſton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the ſame rout and conveyances. He hath provided himſelf, with a ſtage and team of horſes, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of paſſengers, which he propoſes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the eſtabliſhment of the mail, and flatters himſelf the public will derive from this ſcheme the greateſt utility and ſatisfaction.

For the accommodation of paſſengers on other days, he ſhall hold his ſtage and packet boats in readineſs at all times, when either may be neceſſary for the conveyance of perſons; and to render the paſſage ſtill more certain and expeditious, he has furniſhed himſelf with a chaiſe and ſaddle horſes for their ſervice.

The ſeat of government being now eſtabliſhed at the city of Waſhington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eaſtern ſhore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them eaſy and commodious, is the deſign of the ſubſcriber; and the ſame paſſage acroſs the bay may be made ſubſervient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the paſſage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Eaſton is level and moſt agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every paſſenger from Eaſton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the uſual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-houſe, near the landing, for paſſengers and horſes, upon reaſonable terms. WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior.

N. B. A regular mail is eſtabliſhed between the city of Waſhington and Annapolis.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally proved, and paſſed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the ſubſcriber, who hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of the former, and letters teſtamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to ſettle the ſame in due courſe of law. FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber reſides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-ſtreets, at the houſe of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker. F. S.

Elk-Ridge, July 2, 1801. w 8

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

NOTICE,

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL perſons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requeſted to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of Auguſt next, the ſhorteſt methods will be taken to enforce it, without reſpect to perſons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon. 17X

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 17

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 26

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale. 25

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

" THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtraight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoe and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.